

### The Shirt Store

Our Shirts are selected with a care to be exclusive, to admit of no design that is ordinary or commonplace - this is where the best of custom work shows its superjority in style and pattern, and of course the quality thus specially looked after must necessarily be the best.

Each garment receiving that individual hand-work which insures perfect ease and grace in conformation and proves an advantage in the wearing qualities.

The Coat style Shirt, conceivably a most practical design. appears both in the stiff bosom and negligee. An element of refinement in all styles and patterns indicative of extreme taste and character.

\$1.00 to \$3.50



The Republic Building. On Office Street at Seventh.

### SOLID TRAIN OF YELLOW FEVER REFUGEES DEPARTS FROM VICKSBURG FOR ST. LOUIS.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL New Orleans, La., Sept. 11.-A solid train of yellow fever refugees was New Orleans, La., Sept. 12—A solid train of yellow fever refugees was made up at Vicksburg to-night, fleeing to Northern points, bound for St. Louis and to the cities. The greater number of the refugees came from Tullulah and Lake Providence and the smaller towns in the fever-stricken sections, where the people are in desperate straits. The death of Miss Goff, the third in the Goff family, at Tallulah to-night, and the news that Jeff Snyder was stricken. Goff family, at Tallulah to-night, and the news that Jeff Snyder was stricken. have demoralized the people of that section. There were seventeen new cases TWO THOUSAND CHICAGO

**Five Thousand Cotton Handlers** 

Tie-Up To-Day.

REFUBLIC SPECIAL.

Agree to Refuse to Work With Nonunion Teamsters-General

George Hogsett, president of the Boss

Trio of Young Boys, Captured

All said that they had not been to their

homes for two months, but that they had made out an existence by small thefts from time to time.

they said that the shoes they were wearing came from No. 621 Morgan street, a
store into which they claim to have broken recently, and the footwear was immediately removed and held as evidence. The
boys spent last night barefooted in their

# ORDER WARSHIP TO STRIKE ADDS TO NICARAGUAN COAST NEW ORLEANS' WOE

oned at Ocotal on Charge of Insulting President.

Two American Citizens Impris-

### MAY NOT RECEIVE FAIR TRIAL.

Exact Nature of Offense Not Clear-Officials Give Serious Attention to the Si nation.

Washington Sept II.—After consulta-tion between the State and Navy depart-neuts, it has been decided that a war-ship shall be sent to one of the Costa Rican ports to convey American Minister Merry, at last accounts in San Jose, northward to the nearest point on the coast of Nicaragua or Honduras, to the place where William S. Albers, an Ameri-can citizen, and his brother are confined, pending a trial on the charge of resist-ing legal process and of insulting the President of Nicaragua. IS CONSIDERED SERIOUS.

The officials of the State and Navy departments decline to make any statement whatever on this subject just now, but it is known that it has received serious artestion, and that the lack of information as to the exact nature of the offense charged against Albers, and the possibility of his not receiving a fair trial have caused an effort to be made to get in closer touch with the prisoner.

WILL SEND GUNBOAT. The gunboat Princeton, now at Panama, is the nearest warship to Ocolal, in the Province of Segovia, where Albers is imprisoned. But the last-named town is seventy miles inland, over a rough mountain range from the coast, and the trail is not passable by any vehicle.

Amapala, or the Guif of Fonseca, on the southern boundary of Hamburas, appears to be the pearest port to ocolar. to be the mearest port to Ocotal.

The Port Limon, whose agent Albers was, has sent a lawyer named Bruloker from Philadelphia to Ocotal to assist in his defense.

ALBERS DEFIES DECREE It is said that the executive at Managua issued an order decree that anyone holding tobacce should receive a permit. Several Americans applied for permits, but the executive refused to issue them, forcing the Americans to sell to the Nicaraguan syndicate or lose their to-Albers refused to sell and charges of re-

sistance to authority and violent abuse of the executive, which is a serious offense in many Latin-American countries, were made at the court of the district, situated TWO BROTHERS ARRESTED.

Judicial warrants for arrests were is-sued and both the Alberses were taken into custody at Jalana while penceahly walking the street near their place of is now known, they are held in cus-dy pending the verdict of the court, sich it is said, will convict them

Try Republic Want Ads for results

### EXCHANGE SEAT FOR \$84.000.

Advance of Thousand Deilars Over Recent Record Price. REPUBLIC SPECIAL

New York Sept. 11.—The sale of a sent on the New York Stock Exchange for \$4.00, which is \$1.00 more than the previous high price, was announced to-duy. The name of the purchaser was not made suching

of any ailment of the Stomart. Liver. or Kidneyo very quickly if you'll only resert to the Bitters at the this true during the post fifty years. **MOSTETTER'S** 

# STULKER BITTERS

in every home because it is absolutely safe and can be relied on in cases of Byspopile, Clamps, Con-learthers or Female IIIs.

Typographical Union Commences Calling Out Men Upon Befusal Locally of Eight-Hour Day.

### MORE TO QUIT WORK TO-DAY.

Officials Will Order Men to Cease in One Hundred Offices-But Thirty-Five Concerns Return Favorable Replies.

The crisis in the controversy between the local job printers and the Typothetae was reached last evening, when the mem-bers of the Typothetae, by a unanimous vote, repudiated the eight-hour day propo-sition. Immediately following this action the Executive Committee of Typographi-cal Union No. 5 began calling out its ad-harmats.

cal Union No. 8 began calling out its adherents.

At 11 o'clock last night, C. J. Foster, who opposed Joseph A. Jackson for president of the local union at the last election, said that 169 printers had been ordered to strike immediately by the Executive Committee. The committee will resume its work this morning, and the employes of nearly 100 offices will be ordered to strike. The total number of printers involved is estimated at 39.

Gut of the 119 joo offices in St. Louis which were served with copies of the printers last Sunday, only thirty-five had returned favorable replies yesterday. This leaves 114 offices which have either repodiated the demands of the printers or which will send in their replies this morning, in time to avert a strike.

When Joseph A. Jackson, president of Typographical Union No. 8, learned of the action of the Typothetae, he declared that a crisis had been reached.

"Our instructions came from the chief executives of the International Typographical Union, and it is hardly probable that we will repudiate those instructions," he said.

"We were willing to act fairly—in fact.

that we will repudiate those instructions," he said.

"We were willing to act fairly—in fact, we would gladly have avoided trouble, but, as it is, it can say that our men are in excellent condition to meet the ordeal." Mr. Watter, one of the oldest newspaper printers in the city, expressed his regret at the colamination of the controversy. He stated, however, that there was nothing else for the printers to do in offices where their demands were important all offices where our demands have not been compiled with there is no possibility of preventing a strike," said Mr. Witter. "There is nothing else for the printers to do but to strike. "Said Mr. Witter. "There is nothing else for the printers to do but to strike. Each union in the United States has received the same instructions from the Executive Committee of the International Typographical Union, and in each instance where the outcome is the same as here, a strike will be deciared."

Joseph A. Jackson stated that there were

The employers, after the meeting, again refused to make the contract, so the men will refuse to go to work in the morning. Seven offices and 125 men will be affected.

### New Orieans, Lo., Sept. 11.—A meeting of the Bock and Cotton Council, embracing all leves workers, screwmen, long, shoremen, teamsters, cutton yurdinea and freight handlers, involving 1868 to 8000 men, held to-day, agreed to support the demands of the negro cotton teamsters and a general tie-up of cotton handling on the New Orleans Leves will be effected to-motros. STRIKES DECLARED ON TEXAS PRINTING SHOPS.

Waco, Tex. Sept. 12.—The order sent out by President Lynch of the International Typegraphical Union, is being complled with in many Texas effics, and local typegraphical unions are endeavoring to get the proprietors of job offices to sign the agreement to begin working under the eight-hour rule on January 1 next.

Some of the proprietors are complying, but several strikes have resulted in shops, notably in Dallas and San Antonio, where the agreement has not been signed.

# the New Orleans Levee will be effected tomorrow. It was declared that all levee organizations would refuse to touch cotton handled by nominion teamsters how employed by the presses, which means it will not move. The New Orleans public is Indignant that this levee tie-up should be forced upon New Orleans by this drastic action when the city is under such a burden and cloud from vellow fever and comperce almost paralyzed already. The situation to-night is summed up in the following statements. Fred Gross, president of the Cotton Yardmen said: "The teamsters and loaders are simply asking for a renewal of the tariff under which they have been working with the modification that they have a decent lunch hour. The known teamsters who have had to wait until 5 o'clock for Jimnet. George Horsett, president of the Poss PRINTERS IN SIX NEWARK SHOPS ARE OUT ON STRIKE.

New York, Sept. 12.—Compositors in six jub printing offices at Newark, N. J., went out on strike yesterday, obedient to orders from the International Typegraphical Union to demand an eight-hour day. Only about forty men were employed. The bases met later and declared that their shaps would be thrown open to non-unionists if the men did not quickly return to work. The tariff is the same as last year.
But we cannot afford to submit to a and longer. As to lunch hour, from 12 o'clock to 1 o'clock, that is simply as of the question. We cannot concede it."

"Neither side will yield a point," said Simon Weis, chairman of the Cotton Exchange Committee.

PRINTERS WIN STRIKE IN

### ONE SHOP AT ALBANY, N. Y.

Albany, N. Y., Sept. II.-The strike of Adony, N. Y., Sept. II.—The strine of the union printers in the newspaper and job offers of the Argus Company came to an end this afternoon when the mana-gers signed the agreement for an eight-hour working day for printers in all de-LIGHT ON ROBBERY partments.

The situation, as far as the other local printing offices in which strikes were ordered are concerned remains unchanged.

Yesterday, Confess to Many Small Crimes in Various Parts of the City.

New Haven, Conn., Sept. 12.—The first strike of printers in this city, under the move of the Typographical Union for an eight-hour day schedule, occurred to-day when the men employed in the composing department at the printing shop of C. G. Whapies & Co., walked out, the firm having refused to sign the contract demanded. Yen Haven Printers Strike.

Rent a house or flat through Republic Want Ads.

# By arresting three young boys at Eighteenth and Franklin avenue last evening, police of the Fourth District be-leve they have accounted for several roborder that region and throughout the lifty, if the confessions of the youngsters in the depended upon. After being questioned by Lieutenant from Walsh at the Fourth District Station, the boys not only admitted to the hefts of numerous articles of warring currently in various stock to the control of the property in various stock to the control of th theffe of numerous articles of wouring apparel in various stores throughout that rection of the city, but one of the trio, a neare, who gave life name as Clarence Warkins of No. 286 Cottage avenue, stated that he had snatched several purses from women in the last two months. The boys were arrested by policemen Ryan and Boyle, who became suspectors after watching the actions of the three. When taken to the station, two white boys who were with the negro, gave their names as Walter and Owen Neumeister, their address as No. 219 Russell areans. The negro gave his age as 15 years and the Neumeister toys as 15 and 16, respectively.

Bottle Containing Oxalic Acid **Knocked From Hand of Vaughn** White by Her Escort-Condition is Serious.

White in company with Louis C. Honig. IS vests old, living at No. Dib Page boileward, in Fountain Park last night, Miss Vaughn White of No. III South Seventh street, I7 years old, swallowed exalic acid. The bottle, containing a part of the contents, was knocked from her hand by Honig. She was taken to the store into which they claim to have broken recently and the footwear was immediately removed and held as evidence. The boxs spent last night barefooted in their cell.

They said that they broke into a grocery store at Third and Eutger streets yesterday, and that they broke sweral small articles from the place.

They also claim to have stolen some cigars from a store they entered at Broadway and Spruce street and stated that they had piffered several small articles from the galvation Army headquarters on Market street.

The negro. Clarence Watkins, said that he had snatched a purse at Grand and Clive street a month ago and that he had also seized a purse at Delmar Garden last summer. He admitted that he was a professional purse-snatcher.

Upon being queried as to other thefits, he stated that he had recently broken a window at Sixth and Walnut streets and and pursoned from a girl friend a month ago and has been contemplating suicide since. After taking the drug store at Newstead avenue and Olive street, where she received temporary treatment.

Honic was taken to the new Eleventh District Station where he told his story, the said he has known the woman only three weeks and knew nothing of her intuition to end her life. He was released.

Miss White said despondency caused her to attempt to end her life. Ble declares she had supposed as to other thefits.

Expenditude of the contential three the form a girl friend a month ago and has been contemplating suicide since. After taking the drug store at Newstead avenue and Olive street, where she received temporary treatment.

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Expensional purse-snatcher.

The negro. Clarence was the had also seized a month ago and that he had also seized a month of the head and the head snatched a purse at Grand

## SAY JAPANESE INSTIGATED BOYCOTT AGAINST AMERICA

Shanghai, Aug. 12.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The Americant in China is already more than a commercial menace. It is now fered by many to be the forerunner of an anti-foreign agitation.

Business men in Shanghai, who at the beginning were inclined to in inning were inclined to laugh ve been astonished at the manner in which the propaganda has be

The three students and their sister who were so badly treated in Boston were related to influential officials. The incident occurred at a most unfortunate time, for there was much comment in Shanghai journals, and the deands for an effective boycott were renewed.

in Japan, started a vigorous newspaper campaign, insisting that strong measures must be taken to force the United States to revise her immigration laws. A certain Shanghai paper, edited by a Japanese and supposedly subsidise by Tokio, was particularly bitter in its attacks on America and the Americans The native press printed sensational stories, claiming, for example, that 750 ninamen had been murdered in New York, and that similar affairs were of daily occurren

Placards were posted in the river ports and the interior cities cursing and reviling those who were weak enough to purchase American goods. The move-ment has now passed entirely out of the hands of the merchants.

CHINESE AGITATORS DESTRIBUTE PLACABLE.

Washington. Sept. 13.—The Department of Commerce and Labor has received from a United States Consul in China copy of placards that have been distributed in various Provinces to stimulate the boycott against American goods. The placards are about 4x1% feet, and are covered with crude drawings showing American policemen clubbing Chinese and hanging them by the queues. Underneath the picture is the statement:
"This is the way the Cainese are treated in the United States."

INSURANCE OFFICIALS **ADMIT BIG PERSONAL PROFITS** BY SYNDICATE DEALS.

Continued From Page Oue.

Life furnished the money with which to buy securities, and got some banker to buy the securities, and then divided the profits with the banker for his part in conducting the purchase and sale."

"That happens occasionally."

"Is it necessary for the New York Life, in buying and selling securities, to divide its profits with a banker."

"It is necessary in some instances. The bankers with whom we entered into those joint accounts have better facilities for making quick purchases and sales than the insurance company has."

FURNISSE ALL THE MOSEY:

PURNISH ALL THE MOSEY: GET ONLY MALF THE PROPITS.

"Granted," said Mr. Hughes. "But why should the New York Life put up all the momey and get only half the profits? Couldn't the transactions be carried out for less than one-half of the profits?"

"I don't know, of course," said Mr. Shipman, "what the idea was. I only know that was the way the joint accounts were conducted."

"Suppose the deal to buy and sell at a profit had turned out to be a loss? Would the banker stand half of the loss."

"Oh, yes."

"Who was the W. H. Fanshaw who was in on your joint account of October 2, 1904, when you bought \$50,000 of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy bonds at Mr."

"He has been with Harvey Fisk & Co. since January 1, 1905. Prior to that he was by himself."

"What was his relation to J. P. Morgan & Co. prior to January 1, 1955."

"That I don't know."

### MAKE AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE FOR POLICY HOLDERS.

TWO THOUSAND CHICAGO

PRINTERS MAY STRIKE TO-DAY

Chicago, Sept. 12.—A general strike of printers in Chicago, which will be part of a similar move throughout the country, will be called to-morrow against all book and job printing firms that refuse to sign the union agreement providing for an eight-hour day.

Three hundred Chicago concerns, employing 2,60 printers, will be asked to grant the union demand.

STRIKE IN TOPEKA SHOPS

MAY BE DECLARED TO-DAY.

Topeka, Kas., Sept. 12.—Typographical Union members will strike in all job printing offices in the city at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning unless a contract for an eight-hour day is agreed to by the employers before that time.

The employers, after the meeting, again

The employers, after the meeting, again

BIG COMPANIES INCESSANTLY

ESTER INTO SYSDICATES. "I want to go on record as saying." he begin. "that this entering into syndicates by big companies is done incessantly. The assets of the Mutual Company are more than \$60,00000, \$10,0000 of which is invested in real estate and flortgages.

"We must invest the remainder, and with such immense sums we could not buy large blocks of securities without participation."

"That suggests a very interesting inquiry," said Mr. Hughes. "You have outgrown the investment field?"

"Yes."

"The large amounts which you have

"The large amounts which you have on hand force you into these syndicate operations for big profits?"
"We don't go in for investment for big profits, but for safety with interest."
"Let me test it by the facts."
"All right."

INVEST POUR MILLIONS THROUGH BOXD SYXDICATE.

"On February 13, 1996, you bought through the Cuban bond syndicate, 38,375-

inrough the Cuban bond syndics
the in bends?"
"No; only \$4.75,000."
"Who bought them?"
"Mr. Speyer, of Speyer & Co."
"At what price?"
"Ninety-one."

"He was a trustee of the Mutual Life?"
"He was in the syndicate?"
"Yes."

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"Y KNEW MITTAL WOULD INVEST 05,000,000.

"In bilding for those bonds they were facilitated by the knowledge that the Mutual Life would participate to the extent of about \$5.00.000, were they not?"

"That is correct."

"To what extent did you participate?"

"From \$50.000 to \$100.000."

"To whom did Speyer & Co. sell the bonds."

"They sold \$3,980,600 to a subsyndicate at 91. We got our share—\$2,500,000—at 91."
"Did you withdraw any bonds from the first syndicate."

"No. none were withdrawn."
"You took your profits when the bonds were sold at \$1?"
"Yes."

"Yes."
"How many were sold to this subsyndicate?"
"The entire block of bends—\$5.00.00."
"Who were in the second syndicate?"
"All of those who were in the first syndicate." COPURCHASERS WITH

The witness seemed, however, to be in doubt about this and James Timpson, assistant treasurer of the Mutual Life, was called to the stand to explain that those who participated in the syndicals were in fact copurchasers with Speyer & Co., with the full issue of \$55,-90.000 bonds.

An agreement with Speyer & Co. was then read. It was shown that the Mutual received its profits on the sale by Speyer & Co. to the syndicate and other profits later from the syndicate on bonds sold by it.

When Mr. Cromwell returned to the stand he was asked what profit he received in this syndicate transaction, but could not remember. ceived in the symicate transaction, but could not remember.

Mr. Cromwell submitted at the opening of the afternoon session a list of profits of his individual participation in symicate transactions in which the Mutual also participated, showing that his profits made in these undertakings in the last five years amounted to SCATLIE.

CROWNELL PARTICIPATED

This list showed that Mr. Cromwell par-ticipated in the Republic of Cuba 5 per cent bonds to the extent of \$100,000 on which be made \$1,450.51, in the original purchase and sale to the first syndicate. In this syndicate he participated to the extent of \$50,000, and made a profit of Pollowing the details of the transaction.
Mr. Hughes asked:
"The profits thus derived by the second syndicate were derived from a sale in the market were they not."
"That it would be impossible for me to

"That it would be impossible for me to say."

"That would be the natural inference, would it not?"

"It would seem so."

"The Mulial withdrew \$4.00,000 of its bords, leaving \$175.00 with the syndicate to be sold, did it not?" Mr. Hughes continued.

"It did."

OLENTIONS NOT ASSESSED TO COURSEL'S SATISFACTION

profits of the Mutual from the sale of these \$25,669 of bonds left for sale, which the witness did not always answer to the satisfaction of the committee's counsel, Mr. Cromwell glanced towerd a group of the representatives of the Mutual who sat in the room.

"Now that your counsel node consent, let us have no misunderstanding about this matter," exclaimed Mr. Hughes, lie then touched again upon the individual participation by the witners.

"Did you withdraw some of your bonds, or did you leave yours with the syndicate for sale."

"I don't remember." MR. CROMWELL EXPLAINS WHY SYNDICATES ARE NECESSARY.

New York, Sept. 12.—Mr. Frederick Cromwell, treasurer of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, in explaining how purcharing syndicates are necessary to the life insurance company, said:

"The law of combination, which affects finances as everything else, has made syndicates necessary. When I became treasurer of the Mutual Life Insurance Company the total assets of our company were successed.

"The transactions of my department are

pany the total assets of our company were \$100,000.000.

The transactions of my department are now over \$100,000,000 per annum. When out receipts were less—twenty years agoit was quite possible for us to buy from bond dealers and pay the successive profits, but now it is atsolutely impossible to buy advantageously large blocks of securities except as they are floated by these combinations of capital, popularly called syndicates, and to have to go into them to get our investments and get them in sufficient size and at 'ground floot' prices.

"We could not make our investments without syndicates, and we are partners in every syndicate into which we go."

COLLD NOT EXVEST FUNDS COULD NOT INVEST PUNDS

WITHOUT AID OF SYNDICATES.

"I want to say further that unless we went into these syndicates we would not be able to invest our funds except by buying in small quantities and paying the successive profits of middlemen.

"I sak yos, Mr. Hughes, and the committee, to consider that we have now over \$60,000,000 of assets, and while we have over \$100,000,000 invested in bonds and morigages, we are constantly under the necessity of finding additional investments for our large accumulations of funds.

"This is the condition. It is no theory. It is a condition which we meet, and the exhibits are here which show how we have to employ it.

"Our investments are such that when Mr. Tappan, I suppose, about the most widely known and honored banker in his day in New York, died, he left as a condition that his trustees should have one privilege, and that was to invest the same in securities as those of the Mutual Life linsurance Company.

"That is the way we invested our money, but we could not make the transactions of no millions a year in the securities bought by this company without using syndicates." WITHOUT AID OF SYNDICATES.

### ME AVIEST STOCKHOLDERS IN PENNSYLVANIA RAILBOAD.

An interesting point was brought out when probing a transaction in Pennsylvania Railroad P<sub>2</sub> convertibles, in which Mr. Cromwell made no personal profit, the witness stated.

"Of course we are greatly interested in the Pennsylvania Railroad. I might say we are the heaviest steckholders."

In answering Mr. Hughes, Mr. Cromwell said the holdings of the Mutual Life in the Pennsylvania Railroad was 5.000.

Among these transactions the connection of trust compenses with the Mutual Life.

Among these transactions the connection of trust compenies with the Mutual Life was brought out when it was stated that the il.600.000 subscription to a Japanese loan was shared by the United States Mortgage and Trust Company and the Guarantee Trust Company. In explaining this relation Mr. Cromwell said:

NEED BANKING FACILITIES POR VERY LARGE INTERESTS.

\*We gave these opportunities to the trust companies in which we held large interests for very good reasons. As I explained this morning, we, as an insurance company, need very large banking facilities for very large interests.

"It goes without saying that it is better for us to use our own companies rather than to give the institutions with which we have no connection the handling of our large investments.

"For this reason, we put men into the directorate of these subsidiary companies to look after the interests of the Mutual. "They are not there for the profit of the interest on the pairry 100 shares they have to hold, but to protect the Mutual. It is natural we should wish to put in as directors of these companies the same men as are on the board of the Mutual.

"I have 100 shures in these companies as a director, but I have gever made any secret of it.

as a director, but I have gever made any secret of it.

"The result of our connection with these companies is that in fourteen years we have made through them a profit of \$16,000,000 for the policy holders.

"If we had not these institutions we should have to turn the Mutual Life insurance Company into a banking institution as well as a life insurance company. This we could not do.

"This being the state of the case, it is natural we should help these subsidiary institutions to make money, and should throw opportunities in their way. The men we put in them are not there for their own profit.

"They never get a dollar out of the Mutual unfairly, and every cent they make through the trust companies and banks for the Mutual in fairly, and every cent they make

sucural uniarity, and every cent they make through the trust companies and banks for the Mutual is for the policy holders, and policy holders alone."

Just before closing the inquiry for the day, Mr. Hughes said:

"We had some talk this morning in connection with another insurance company of joint accounts. Have you any of these." these?"
"No. sir, we have not, and never have had," replied Mr. Cromwell. "We have no partners in our favestments; that is, any investments we make are made by the Mutual Life, and what is done for the Mutual Life will be for the policy hold-

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN VESSELS.

Dover, Sept. 12.—Arrived: Pennsylvania, from New York
Vancouver, British Columbia, Sept. 12.—Arrived: Emptewe of India, from Yokohama, Queenstown, Sept. 11.—Salled: Steamer Ivernia, British Boston.
Southampton, Sept. 11.—Salled: Steamer Kron.
Print Wilhelm, New York, for Cherkourg, Liverpool, Sept. 11.—Arrived: Steamer Chronia, New York, via Queenstown, Pressland, Philadelphia, via Queenstown, Geranic, New York, via Queenstown, Geranic, Steamer Niconedia, criand, Gre. Liverpool, Steamer Rev. 1. Control of the Chronic of the Chronia, Sept. 12.—Salled Steamer Mora, Sept. 12.—Salled Steamer Mora, Sept. 12.—Salled Steamer Mora, Sept. 13.—Salled Steamer Mora, Sept. 1 Steamer Mora, Glasgow Sept. 12 Salled 12th Steamer Paristan, New York Sept. 13 Arrived Steamer Paristan, New York Sept. 13 Arrived Steamers Patia, Naples Dembardia, Naples Salled Steamers Californian, San Flogo, etc. Majordi, Liverpool, Potesiam (Dutch), Retterdam, Nort Amerika Glallans, Naples, Helligolav (Pantch), Copenhagen.

REPURLIC SPECIAL.
Hannibal, Mo. Sept. 13.—The eight printers employed by the Standard Printing Company of this city, walked out today at noon upon the refusal of the company to put the eight-hour law into effect in its office. On January 1 the agreement was signed by the Morning Journal and Evening Courier.



### Milk when You want It.

T'S often pretty hard to get Milk or Cream just when you want it!

Your day's supply may not have been sufficient for you.

What can you do about it? Your dairy may be miles away, the searest store may give you Milk or Cream of doubtful quality.

Just go to the "Van Camp Tia Cow" in your Pantry.

She's all Milk and "Ever Ready."

You'll get about a quart of rich "Cereal" Cream containing 85

Butter-fat at 10 cents a quart, by adding a pint of water to each Tin—
Or, you'll get a quart and a half of Superfine Milk (containing 4 per cent Butter-fat) by adding two pints of water to one pint of Cream—at a cest of only 10 cents.

For we squeezed j of the water out of the Cream before we put it in the tims so as to save freight and delivery charges, and when you add water you are simply putting back what we took out.

Every disease or souring germ has been destroyed in the Milk or Cream you get from the "Van Camp Tin Cow."

It will have a delicious "Almond" flavor—just right for Coffee, Ton or any form of Cooking.

Ho sugar in it—for sugar is put into "Condensed" milk to been it and Van Camp's is Sterilized, therefore doesn't need it.

Ho thickening—so scorched flavor—no coloring matter.

Sold by the Case of 48 Tims for \$4.50 (9 cents a tin), or by the single tin 10 cents—at all grocers.

Test it taday—it will cost you only 10 cents from your grocer.

0 cents—at all grocers. Test it telep—it will cest you only 10 cents from your gro 10c



# **CALIFORNIA**

is to step into a through Sourist sleeper at St. Louis and not be compelled to leave the car until California is reached.

"KATY" Tourist Sleepers run between St. Louis and San Francisco without change. An excursion agent is in charge of each car all the way and will see to your comfort—he is there for that purpose—as well as to point out the places of interest along the way. He is both a guide and an interpreter—a sort of a "man from Cook"s," whose chief aim is to see the comfort and convenience of the occupants of the car.

# **Exceptional Rates**

offered to California from Sustamber 18th to Coluber Stat. from Chicago; \$30 from St. Louis; \$25 from Rances City, corresponding reductions from other points.



TOURIST CAR TO CALIFORNIA

HERE'S A SNAP! SOROSIS SHOES

ONLY \$1.98 AT HILTS

See Thursday Evening Papers.

Kemura and her children to have been

SIXTY INJURED IN ACCIDENT.

Street Car Trailer Overturns at

Pittsburg-Nine Badly Hurt.

Pittsburg.—Nine Badly Hurt.

Pittsburg. Sept. B.—Sixty passengers were injured, nine seriously, by the overturning of a trailer attached to a traction car on the Homestead division of the Pittsburg Railway Company, near the Gledwood Bridge, early to-day.

The most seriously hurt were taken to the Homespathic Hospital, where they will be compelled to remain for some time. The others were able to proceed to their homes after having their injures dressed.

The accident was caused by the failure of the brakes to work properly.

You Know.

Physicians Differ On Diagnosis, but Agree That His Condition Is Not Alarming-Rosen Calls at Hotel-Cablegram From Baroness Komura.

New York, Sept. 13.—Baron Komura, the Japanese peace envoy, who was reported to-day to be suffering from typhoid lever, although the consulting physicians are not a unit on this point, was said to be in a satisfactory condition. satisfactory condition.

Bason Komura is at the Waidorf-Astoria Hotel, and his return to Japan has been indefinitely postponed, although most of the members of his sailt will sail for home to-morrow, the date originally planned for the departures of the mission. Many messages of inquiry as to Baron Momura's condition, including one from President Roosevelt, reached the hotel to-day. Flowers and cards have been left by many friends.

To-night Mr. Sato, spokesman for the Japanese party, issued the following statement:

Japanese party, issued the following statement:

"Doctors Delafield, Brewer and Pritchard saw Baron Komura in consultation again at 6 p.m. Toey announce the Baron's condition to be favorable, no new symptome having developed, and the patient having passed a very comfortable day. They are unanimous in the opinion that the Haron's condition indicates nothing alarming or serious at present.

Continuing, Mr. Sato said that the physicians were not sure that the Haron had typhold fever, and that he might be suffering from complications from gall stones. Two nurses are in constant attendance. atones. Two nurses are in constant attendance.

Among those who called to inquire after Baron Komura to-night was Baron Rosen, one of the Russian peace envoys. He had a short talk with Minister Takahira.

Minister Takahira will go to Washington to-morrow on business. He will remain there unless there is a serious turn in Baron Komura's condition.

A cablegram was received during the day from Baroness Komura inquiring as to her husband's condition. The Japanese were much pleased at the receipt of the cablegram, as dispatches had been received in this city reposing Baroness.

weak and hundry speils; if you have shortness of hreath when waiking or going upstairs; if your heart is irregular, flutters or balpitates; if you have pains around the heart. bin the side and under shoulders, cannot sleep on left side; have difficulty in breathing when lying down, that you are suffering from heart trouble, and that it is liable at any minute to prove fatal.

Then don't delay. Commence at once to take Dr. Miles'

This famous heart and blood tonic will cure you if taken in time.

The time is when you notice any of the above symptoms.

"I am sind I was persuaded to try. Dr. Miles' Heart Cure. I suffered greatly from shortness of breath, palpitation, smothering spells and pain around beart. I took six bottles and was entirely cured. This was two years ago, and I have had any appropriate sings."

New Heart Cure.